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ABSTRACT

Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK), the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, is the only public service broadcasting organization in Japan. This booklet lists the schedule of courses offered by NHK on educational television and radio for 1972. A wide range of instructional broadcasts are offered. For school children from kindergarten through high school, programs cover the Japanese language, science, social studies, English, music, art, ethics, technical questions, and home economics. Programs are also offered for correspondence education at senior high school and college levels. There are also special programs for physically or mentally handicapped children. In addition, the networks present cultural and special interest classes which are not connected to formal courses. The goals of NHK programing in each of these areas is discussed briefly. (JK)

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# EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS OF NHK

Special Issue of NHK TODAY AND TOMORROW

OCTOBER 1972

PUBLIC RELATIONS BUREAU

NIPPON HOSO KYOKAI

(JAPAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION)

TOKYO, JAPAN

EM 010 375

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS OF NHK
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

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# EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS OF NHK

(Special Issue of NHK TODAY AND TOMORROW)

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# ● PROFILE OF NHK

Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) is the only public service broadcasting organization in Japan. It was established in 1925 to inaugurate radio broadcasting, and it introduced TV broadcasting in 1953. Currently NHK has five domestic broadcasting networks consisting of two radio, one FM and two television networks. The outstanding feature of NHK is that it is financed entirely with receivers' fees paid by receiving set owners. NHK does not depend on government financial aid or on any specific capital. These receivers' fees serve as the supporting pillar for NHK's independence in programing and program production as well as for NHK's public service status.

**The fundamental mission of NHK is as follows:**

1. To present news, educational, cultural and entertainment programs in line with the requirements of the people and to contribute to elevating the cultural level of the nation.
2. To construct nation-wide networks and to provide broadcasting stations for presenting programs specifically for local communities.
3. To research and investigate for the progress and development of broadcasting and reception.
4. To operate an overseas broadcasting service and to provide overseas broadcasting organizations with exchange programs and technical cooperation.

NHK television services comprise the General Service, a nation-wide network providing local programs for the general audience and the Educational Service, presenting school programs, correspondence education programs and social education programs. Nation-wide colorcasts are also included in these two services.
The two radio services include the First Network presenting news, educational, cultural and entertainment programs for the general audience and the Second Network specializing in educational and cultural programs.
The FM Service presents news intended for regional blocs comprising a prefecture as the unit, local programs and stereo musical programs which exploit the special characteristics inherent in FM broadcasting.
NHK's broadcasting stations continue to increase annually, and as of July 1972, these were 1,503 operating in the General TV Service, 1,487 in the Educational TV Service, 173 in the First Radio Service, 144 in the Second Radio Service and 365 in the FM Service. Their respective coverages are 97.4 per cent for General and Educational TV, 99.7 per cent for the First Radio Service, 99.0 per cent for the Second Radio Service, and 94.0 per cent for FM Service.

## ● NHK'S EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

Surveys have shown that the average Japanese above the age of ten views television nearly three hours a day. This indicates that broadcasting has become part of the daily life of the Japanese people.

This is all the more reason for increasing social responsibility in broadcasting. As Japan's sole public service broadcaster, NHK has placed particular stress on educational and cultural programs, in order to meet the requirements of the times and its social responsibilities.

NHK's educational and cultural broadcasts include school programs and correspondence education programs designed to achieve direct educational results; special educational items, foreign language lessons, technical courses, agricultural information, business management, items for young people, children and women, general cultural items and science programs.

NHK's broadcasting programs are based on the following three policies stipulated in the Broadcast Law:

(1) To exert all possible efforts to satisfy the wishes of the people as well as to contribute to the elevation of the level of civilization by broadcasting wholsome programs.
(2) To keep local programs in addition to national programs.
(3) To strive to be conductive to the upbringing and popularization of new civilization as well as to the preservation of past civilization of our country. (Clause I, Art. 44 of the Broadcast Law)

In allocating sufficient time for educational and cultural programs in order to fulfill these obligations imposed by the Broadcast Law, NHK has established standards that assure appropriate and useful program contents.

NHK's programs are thus always presented in accordance with these fundamental principles.

**Standards for Educational Programs in General**

(1) The specific listener audience shall be made clear, and the contents of the program shall be appropriate and beneficial.
(2) In order to obtain the best educational results, it shall be well organized and continuous.
(3) Equal opportunity in education shall be publicized through broadcast.

**Standards for School Programs**

(1) Every effort shall be expended toward the basic plan of compiling a school educational program that can be done only through broadcast.
(2) Grade school children's study attitude shall be given consideration along with the development of their mind and body.
(3) Aim means of improving the teaching methods.

**Standards for Children's Programs**

(1) Considerations shall be given to the children's reaction. Strive to infuse wholesome spirit and cultivate abundant sentiments.
(2) Avoid programs that would be imitated by children to their detriment or those that would be easily misinterpreted.

(3) Avoid expressions that would cause abnormal fear.
(4) Superstitions that may bring harm should not be referred to.

**Standards for Cultural Programs**

(1) The objective is to elevate the cultural aspect in general.
(2) The requirements of not only the majority should be met, but every effort to satisfy the demands of the various class levels should be made.
(3) Effort shall be made to promote social and community interest and to further the knowledge on the cultural phases of general livelihood.
(4) In making public an academic study and in all broadcasts pertaining to expert matters, the integrity and importance of such a subject shall be duly respected and shall be based on logical and professional standards.

In accordance with the above standards, NHK's educational and cultural broadcasts are conducted for 57 hours 59 minutes weekly in the General TV Service, 126 hours in the Educational TV Service, 44 hours 20 minutes in the First Radio Service, 122 hours 35 minutes in the Second Radio Service, and 71 hours 30 minutes in FM Service. (As of April 1972)

# ●PROGRAMS FOR SCHOOL

## Outline

NHK's radio and television school broadcasts are intended for kindergarten children to high school students. In contents, these programs cover the Japanese language, science, social studies, English, music, art, ethics, technical questions and home economics.

Since school radio programs began in 1935, NHK has gradually increased the number of programs and transmissions for schools. In 1952, the school service was transferred to the Second Network, and thereby carried out substantial expansion of school programs.

Currently (as of Sept. 1972), NHK transmits 111 types of programs —a total of 28 hours 10 minutes a week— to schools.

NHK began its school TV programs simultaneously with the commencement of its telecasts in 1953.

In 1959, with the introduction of its TV Educational Service, NHK expanded its TV school broadcasts.

Currently (as of Sept. 1972), NHK transmits 116 programs —a total of 33 hours 55 minutes a week— to schools.

Among the schools which are equipped with both radio and television receiving sets, those which are utilizing the school programs systematically are as follows:

| As of Sept. 1971<br>By NHK Radio and TV Culture Research Institute | TV | | Radio | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage of utilization | Number of utilizing schools | Percentage of utilization | Number of utilizing schools |
| Kindergartens | 80.7% | 8,190 | 27.0% | 2,480 |
| Primary schools | 89.7% | 22,160 | 44.6% | 10,640 |
| Junior high schools | 36.9% | 3,790 | 34.9% | 3,690 |
| Senior high schools | 31.3% | 1,220 | 41.8% | 1,680 |

## Planning of Programs

In planning the school programs, the School Broadcasting Local Advisory Committees in various regions of the country, which are commissioned by NHK, examine the original plans of programs.

The results of the examination are discussed at the Central Advisory Committee session held in Tokyo for decision on the outline of the programs.

The Central Advisory Committee consists of officials of the Education Ministry, scholars, representatives of the Educational Broadcasting Research Association and classroom teachers.

Respective broadcasting programs are studied by special committees.

Furthermore, NHK obtains reports every year on the utilization of school programs from 400 selected schools. Moreover, NHK analyzes results of the investigations conducted by its Radio and TV Culture Research Institute in a constant effort to improve the substance of programs.

## Text

A total of eleven kinds of manuals for teachers are published:

| | | Number issued (yearly) |
|---|---|---|
| For kindergarten (Radio and TV) | | 90,000 |
| For primary school (radio and TV) | st grade | 210,000 |
| | 2nd grade | 210,000 |
| | 3rd grade | 210,000 |
| | 4th grade | 210,000 |
| | 5th grade | 210,000 |
| | 6th grade | 210,000 |
| For junior high school (radio and TV) | | 150,000 |
| For senior high school | (radio) | 150,000 |
| | (TV) | 75,000 |

## Research System

There is the "National Radio and TV Education Association", an independent research organization for the study and utilization of school broadcasts and for the spread of radio and television education.

The Association has, as subordinate organizations, eight Block Research Societies to cover the entire country, and 54 Prefectural Research Societies.

These research societies and NHK jointly hold many research meetings to discuss research results in order to provide data useful for the improvement of school programs as well as reception facilities. A total of about 1,700 research meetings are held annually throughout the country in 1971 fiscal year with about 300,000 teachers participating.

## School Program Utilization, Situation and Results

In general, schools desiring to utilize school programs first obtain, at the beginning of the school year, school program schedules for the year and school broadcast textbooks. Using these as reference materials, the schools select programs that can be utilized during the year and enter them into the educational plans for the year.

The schools further study the method of utilization with respect to each school program when drafting monthly or weekly guidance plans for each school term.

Of course, school programs are not intended to cover the entire curriculum; they are utilized along with other teaching materials as part of the total flow of learning activities. School programs are intended to help the teacher provide means which can be available

only in radio and television programs, and enrich learning activities in the classroom and elevate the learning efficiency, and promote the students' will to study.
For example, today considerable danger must be expected when school children in major cities leave school to go into the city for field lessons in social studies. It is also impossible to take large numbers of children to distant places so frequently for field trips in geography or studies of industries.
In such cases, television programs for social studies can enrich classroom learning activities by presenting desired conditions through films.
In addition school programs can also provide rich teaching materials that can otherwise never be obtained. If a teacher is not well-versed in a certain subject, the lack of knowledge can well be supplemented by some programs.
It goes without saying that the audio-visual method aids teaching and helps promote greater interest in learning.
Thus, school programs provide unique means unobtainable by regular teaching materials.

## PROGRAM SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL BROADCASTING FOR 1972

### EDUCATIONAL TV NETWORK

| | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AM | 15 P. 2G Science | P. 1G Science | P. 1, 2G Fairy Tales | P. 1, 2G Music | P. 2G Social Studies | P. 1G Social Studies | AM |
| | K. Language | K. Puppet | K. Arts | K. Puppet | K. Music | K. Science | |
| 9 | 30 P. 5, 6G TV Special Class | P. 1, 2G TV Special Class | S. Mathematics | P. 5, 6G TV Special Class | P. 1, 2G TV Special Class | S. Mathematics | 9 |
| | 50 P. 3, 4G Morality | P. 4G Social Studies | P. 3G Science | P. 4G Science | P. 3G Social Studies | P. 3, 4G Music | |
| 10 | 10 S. 3G Social Studies | S. 1G Science | S. 2G Science | S. 3G Science | S. 1G Social Studies | S. 2G Social Studies | 10 |
| | 30 K. Puppet | K. Arts | K. Puppet | K. Music | K. Science | K. Language | |
| | 45 P. 1G Science | P. 2G Science | P. 1, 2G Music | P. 2G Social Studies | P. 1, 2G Morality | P. 1, 2G Fairy Tales | |
| | S. 2G English | S. 3G English | S. 1G Science | S. 2G Science | S. 3G Science | S. 1G English | |
| 11 | 20 H. Home Economics | H. Science | H. Science | H. English | H. Geography | S.H. Arts | 11 |
| | 40 P. 5G Social Studies | P. 6G Social Studies | P. 5G Science | P. 5, 6G Morality | P. 6G Science | P. 5, 6G Music | |
| PM | S. 1G English | S. 2G English | S. 3G English | S. 1G Science | S. 2G Science | S. 3G Science | PM |
| 0 | P.S. Safety Class | | | | | | 0 |
| | H. Science | H. Science | H. Class Activities | S. Class Activities | S. 1G Social Studies | | |
| 1 | 20 P. 4G Social Studies | P. 3G Social Studies | P. 4G Science | P. 3G Science | P.S. Music | | 1 |
| | 40 S. Mathematics | S. 1G Social Studies | S. 3G Social Studies | S. 2G Social Studies | S. Arts | | |
| | P. 6G Science | P. 5, 6G Music | P. 6G Social Studies | P. 5G Social Studies | P. 5G Science | | |
| 2 | 20 S. Class Activities | S.H. Arts | S. 1G English | S. 2G English | S. 3G English | | 2 |
| | 40 K. Music | K. Science | K. Puppet | K. Arts | K. Puppet | | |
| 3 | 55 S.H. Arts | S. 3G Social Studies | S. 2G Social Studies | S. 1G Social Studies | S. Class Activities | | 3 |
| | Teacher's Hour | | | | | | |

Note: S.....for Junior High School
P .....for Primary School
H .....for High School
K.....for Kindergarten & Nursery School
1G, 2G ..Grade of School Year

## PROGRAM SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL BROADCASTING FOR 1972

### RADIO 2ND NETWORK

| | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AM | P. 1G Japanese Language | P. 2G Japanese Language | P. 3G Japanese Language | P. 3G Music | P. 1G Music | P. 2G Music | AM |
| 9 | 15 | | | | | | 9 |
| | 30 K. Japanese Language | K. Pippo Pippo Bon Bon | K. Japanese Language | K. Pippo Pippo Bon Bon | K. Japanese Language | K. Pippo Pippo Bon Bon | |
| | 45 S. 1G Japanese Language | S. 2G Japanese Language | H. World History | S. Home Activities | S. Social Studies | S. Morality | |
| | P. 2G Music | P. 3G Music | P. 1G Music | P. 1G Japanese Language | P. 2G Japanese Language | P. 3G Japanese Language | |
| | 15 P. Library | P. Morality | P. 1, 2G Literature | P. 6G Social Studies | P. 5, 6G Social Studies | P. Library | |
| 10 | 30 S. 1G Social Studies | P. Library | P. Library | P. 1, 2G Literature | P. 3, 4G Morality | P. Social Studies | 10 |
| | 45 S. Morality | S. Class Activities | S. Morality | S. Morality | S. Literature | S. Music | |
| | H. Ethics Guidance | H. Ethics Guidance | H. English | H. Music | H. News Topics | H. Japanese Language | |
| | 15 P. 5G Japanese Language | P. 4G Japanese Language | P. 6G Japanese Language | P. 6G Music | P. 4G Music | P. 5G Music | |
| 11 | 30 P. 6G Music | P. 5G Music | P. 4G Music | P. 4G Japanese Language | P. 5G Japanese Language | P. 6G Japanese Language | 11 |
| | 45 S. 2G Social Studies | S. 1G Social Studies | S. Japanese Language | S. Japanese Language | S. English | S. Literature | |
| PM | | | | | | | PM |
| 0 | 25 K. Japanese Language | K. Pippo Pippo Bon Bon | K. Japanese Language | K. Pippo Pippo Bon Bon | K. Japanese Language | K. Pippo Pippo Bon Bon | |
| | 40 School News | | | | | | 0 |
| | 45 Lunch Time Music | | | | | | |
| | H. Classics | S. English | H. Masterpiece Library | H. English | H. Morality | | |
| 1 | 15 S. English | H. English | S. Home Activities | S. English | S. English | | 1 |
| | 30 S. World Masterpieces | S. This is How We Think | S. Class Activities | S. 1G Morality | S. 2G Morality | | |
| | 45 H. World History | H. Ethics Guidance | H. Ethics Guidance | H. Japanese Language | H. Classics | | |
| 6 | | | | | 15 Home Room Topics | | 6 |
| | | | | | 25 Happy Rhythm Youth and Society | | |
| | | | | | 40 | | |

Note: S.....for Junior High School K.....for Kindergarten & Nursery School
P .....for Primary School 1G, 2G ..Grade of School Year
H .....for High School

## ●PROGRAMS FOR CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION

### The Correspondence Education in Japan

**Outline**

The Government in its educational policies has placed strong emphasis on the quantitative expansion of secondary education and introduced correspondence education in addition to ordinary school education.

At present, correspondence education is available for secondary and higher education in Japan. Correspondence education is provided, of course, for young people of secondary and higher school ages who work during the day. Correspondence education for those of secondary school ages can be completed in four years. The correspondence education for higher school ages is also required four years for completion, but the students must attend lectures for a year in addition to the four years required for completion. This arises from the difference in the laws for secondary and higher education.

In other words, secondary education is aimed principally at "teaching", but in higher education research in science and arts is required. For this reason, it becomes necessary for correspondence students to attend school in order to satisfy the above stipulation.

Integration of correspondence education into the school education system has changed the former concept of school in Japan. However, since correspondence education is based on self-study and self-learning, advance to higher classes is lower than in the case of regular schools. Improvement of the learning methods in correspondence education has become an important question for the development of the correspondence education system.

**Present Status of Correspondence High Schools**

About 85.0% of those completing compulsory education advance to senior high schools (1971). This rate is increasing annually. As desire of those who have not been able to advance to high schools is also very strong, part-time schools and correspondence schools are available for working young people.

The educational contents and qualifications for graduation of these three types of high school are identical.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day schools: | Six school days a week. |
| Part-time schools: | Six school evenings a week or 3 to 4 days a week. |
| Correspondence schools: | In addition to obtaining direct guidance at school once or twice a month, self-study at home using the same textbooks. Also |

submit reports specified by the school. Class advancement is made through examinations.

There are now a total of 78 correspondence high schools in Japan. Of these the schools affiliated with the National Correspondence High Schools Education Association are increasing in number yearly together with the students as shown in the following table:

| Year | Number of schools | Number of students |
|---|---|---|
| 1967 | 73 | 136,299 |
| 1968 | 73 | 143,638 |
| 1969 | 73 | 149,101 |
| 1970 | 74 | 152,330 |
| 1971 | 76 | 159,653 |
| 1972 | 78 | 161,038 |

The problem correspondence education poses is self-study and self-learning. And since only 20 days of school attendance a year is required, large numbers of students give up their study. Consequently, the most important question at correspondence schools is how students can be kept from falling behind in their studies and how drop-outs can be prevented.

## Senior High School Correspondence Cource of NHK

In broadcasting programs as a means of promoting correspondence education, NHK undertakes the following problems:

First, it is difficult for those who take a senior high school correspondence course by radio and/or television to continue regular participation because of the irregularity of their working hours.

Secondly, if emphasis is placed on the principle that people should learn only when they have time to spare, the subjects chosen by them and the progress they make in their studies would become diversified and, as a result, educational broadcasts might be utilized only for a short period of time by a small number of people.

Thirdly, in correspondence education by radio or television, it is impossible to give guidance to the individual student, and to satisfactorily exchange questions and answers between teachers and students. This problem limits the role of broadcasting in the field of education.

To find a solution to the first problem, we conducted a nation-wide survey of the daily lives of individual students in 1964 so that we might determine what time is most convenient for them to utilize our broadcasts.

Furthermore, the results of the survey of the TV viewing potentiality percentage* conducted by NHK in 1965 show that the largest number of people (about 70%) can utilize programs if they are broadcast at 8:00 p.m. According to these surveys, NHK has scheduled radio and television programs of correspondence courses from 8:00 p.m. and from 9:00 p.m., respectively.

* The TV viewing potentiality percentage: the percentage of those who (1) have a TV set accessible, (2) can watch desired TV programs, (3) are in circumstances which allow them to watch TV programs.

With regard to the second problem, those who are concerned with correspondence education in Japan feel that, even in correspondence course broadcasts, it would be more effective for people to learn at a given time and at given speed.
The third problem still remains unsolved. The solution is left for a future study to be made jointly by those in charge of correspondence course broadcasts and the teachers engaged in this type of education.
NHK has long been engaged in educational broadcasts for schools (mainly for primary, junior high and full-time senior high schools), and this experience has contributed greatly to the introduction of correspondence education in its broadcasts.

## Program Schedule of Senior High School Correspondence Course for 1972

### Educational Television Network (Weekdays)

| Time / Day | 9:00-9:30 p.m. | 9:30-10:00 p.m. | 10:00-10:30 p.m. | 10:30-11:00 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon. | Modern Japanese (1) | Modern Japanese (2) | Classical Literature B I | Physics A |
| Tue. | Mathematics I (part 1) | Mathematics I (part 2) | Classical Literature B I | Mathematics II A |
| Wed. | English A (1) | English A (2) | English A (3) | Modern Japanese (3) |
| Thu. | Chemistry A | *Biology / *Earth Science | World History B | Mathematics II A |
| Fri. | Mathematics I (part 1) | Mathematics I (part 2) | Japanese History | *Ethics Civics / *Political Science and Economics |
| Sat. | English A (1) | English A (2) | English A (3) | Mathematics II A |

* Biweekly program

### Educational Television Network (Sunday)

| Time / Week | 10:00-10:30 a.m. | 10:30-11:00 a.m. | 11:00-11:30 a.m. | 11:30-12:00 a.m. | 1:30-2:00 p.m. | 2:00-2:30 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Geography B | Earth Science | Chemistry A | General Home-making | General Electricity | Calligraphy I |
| 2nd | Geography B | Earth Science | Chemistry A | Clothing I | General Electricity | Music I |
| 3rd | Geography B | Physics A | Biology | Physical Education | Commercial Book-keeping | Fine Arts I |
| 4th | Geography B | Physics A | Biology | Health | Commercial Book-keeping | Special Curriculum Activity |
| 5th | Exercise for English and Mathematics | | | | | |

**Radio** (Second Network)

| | 6:00-6:20 p.m. | 6:20-6:40 p.m. | 6:40-7:00 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sun. | English A (1) | *Mathematics I (part 1) | *Modern Japanese (1) |

| | 8:00-8:20 p.m. | 8:20-8:40 p.m. | 8:40-9:00 p.m. | 9:00-9:20 p.m. | 9:20-9:40 p.m. | 9:40-10:00 p.m. | 10:20-10:40 p.m. | 10:40-11:00 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun. | Special Curriculum Activity | General Business | Music I | *English A (1) | *Mathematics I (part 1) | *Modern Japanese | *Mathematics I (part 2) | *Mathematics I (part 2) |
| Mon. | Geography B | Mathematics II A | English A (1) | Classical Literature BI | Physics A | Chemistry A | Health and Physical Education | Food I |
| Tue. | Mathematics I (part 2) | General Business | Modern Japanese (1) | English A (2) | Japanese History | Modern Japanese (3) | Ethics Civics | Home Management |
| Wed. | Biology | Mathematics II A | Mathematics I (part 1) | Earth Science | Classical Literature BI | English A (3) | World History B | Clothing I |
| Thu. | Geography B | Modern Japanese (2) | English A (1) | Classical Literature BI | Physics A | Chemistry A | Political Science and Economics | General Home-making |
| Fri. | Mathematics I (part 2) | Mathematics II A | Modern Japanese (1) | *English A (2) | Japanese History | Modern Japanese (3) | World History B | Food I |
| Sat. | Biology | Modern Japanese (2) | Mathematics I (part 1) | Physical Geography | Classical Literature BI | English A (3) | Farm Management | Home Management |

(* Re-broadcasting programs)

When the broadcast of radio and television correspondence course programs began, their educational effect was recognized by various circles in society. And consequently, the Education Ministry, in 1957, legalized reduction of the total hours of compulsory schooling to those students who study senior high school correspondence courses over radio and television.

(The total schooling hours required of correspondence course students were reduced by 5/10 for those who study over radio, by 5/10 for those who study over television, and by 6/10 for those utilizing both radio and television.)

In order to obtain effective results from broadcasts of this kind, it is necessary to provide correspondence course students with specially prepared textbooks, so that they are previously informed of the whole system and contents of the correspondence course, as well as of the requisite materials of broadcasts.

In the actual broadcasting of senior high school correspondence courses, it is necessary to use such textbooks so that the students may be fully informed beforehand of the courses they have to follow, and so that they can be given additional explanations as to the points which cannot be fully understood by merely listening to the radio or by viewing televised scenes.

Thus, in order that the students can utilize senior high school correspondence courses effectively, it is imperative for them to use the specially-compiled textbooks mentioned above, together with ordinary textbooks and ordinary guidebooks. For this purpose, NHK has succeeded in combining these specially-compiled textbooks for broadcasts and

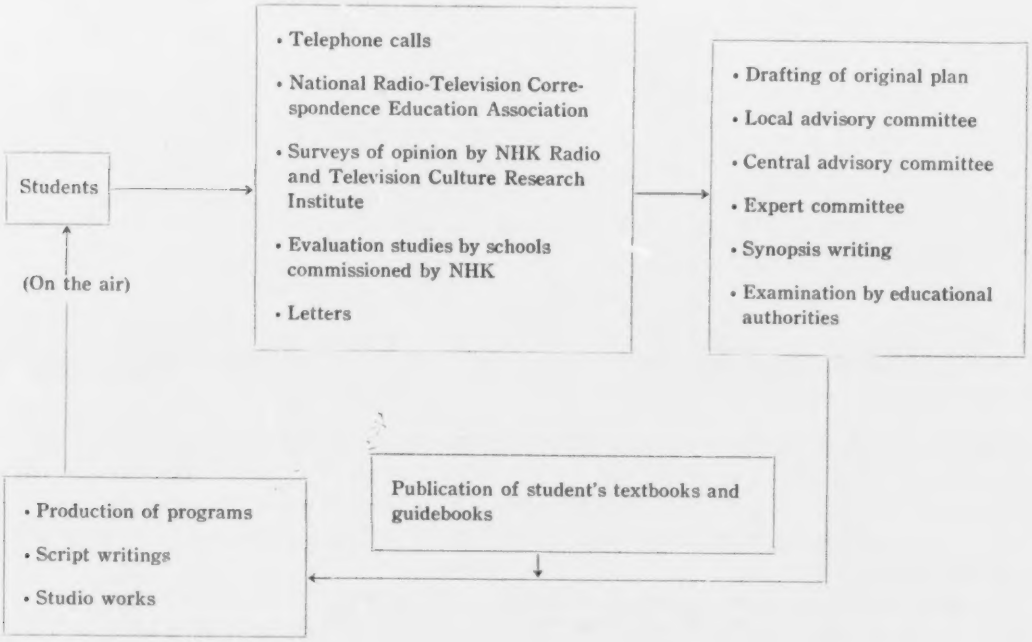
ordinary guidebooks into one "guidebook" after making a joint study with those concerned with correspondence education.

At present, NHK is broadcasting about 35 kinds of correspondence course programs according to the following schedule:

Radio—2 hours 40 minutes Monday through Saturday, and 3 hours 40 minutes on Sunday.

Television—2 hours Monday through Saturday, 3 hours on Sunday.

How school radio and television programs take shape:


• Telephone calls
• National Radio-Television Correspondence Education Association
• Surveys of opinion by NHK Radio and Television Culture Research Institute
• Evaluation studies by schools commissioned by NHK
• Letters
• Drafting of original plan
• Local advisory committee
• Central advisory committee
• Expert committee
• Synopsis writing
• Examination by educational authorities
Students
(On the air)
Publication of student's textbooks and guidebooks
• Production of programs
• Script writings
• Studio works

## ● NHK GAKUEN CORRESPONDENCE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

**Outline**

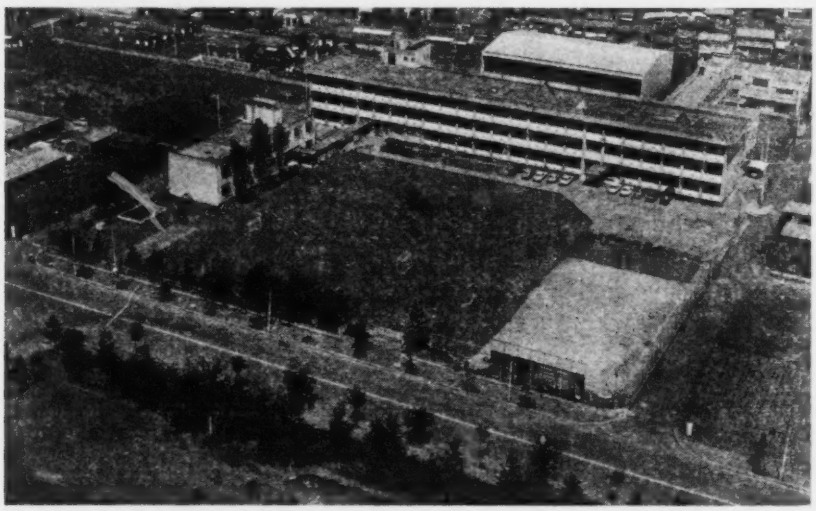
NHK has a history of more than 30 years of broadcasting school programs (intended for full-time senior high schools). However, NHK's experience in transmitting correspondence educational programs is not so long. It is, therefore, necessary to collect data and materials to improve correspondence educational broadcasts and to promote their effective utilization. For this purpose, NHK established in April 1963, "NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School". In addition to study by textbooks and guidebooks, as in the case of ordinary correspondence courses, students of NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School study by means of NHK's correspondence educational broadcasts. Ordinary correspondence senior high schools usually admit only those students who are residing within the prefectures where the respective schools in which they enrolled are located. However, NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School has no restriction on enrollment, admitting students from all over the country.

NHK producers and the NHK Gakuen teachers are trying to improve their programs and make students utilize them more effectively.

This effort is being made from two standpoints:

(a) Improvement of the teaching system at the school on the premise of using broadcasts.

(b) Improvement of the programs under the improved teaching system.



**Organization**

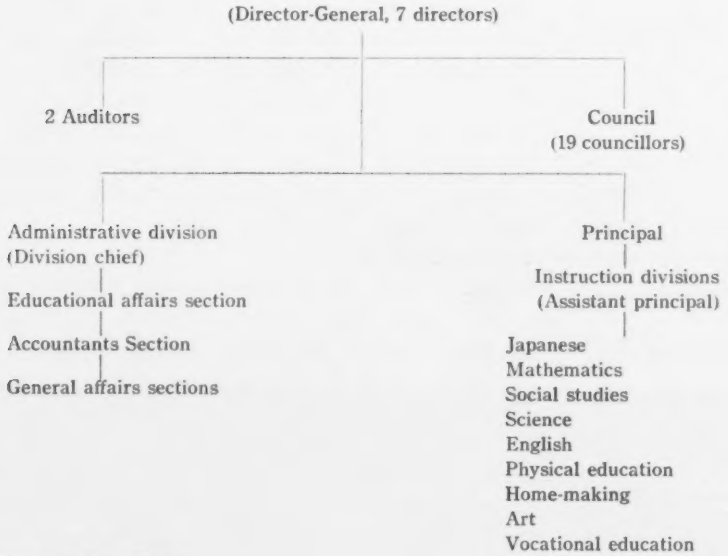
The "NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School" was established, and has been managed, by a corporation independent of NHK. The sources of operating funds include the tuition-fee from students and a subsidy from NHK. Relations between the school and NHK are as follows:

(a) School management should be by the NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School; NHK should not directly deal with the school education.

(b) NHK correspondence course programs are not only for students of NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School but for all students of Japanese senior high schools utilizing correspondence education.

**NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School Organization**

**Board of Directors**




Teaching and Office Staff
(a) Teachers: 100 (approx.)
(b) Office workers: 50 (approx.)

**Students**

When a correspondence course is offered nation-wide, even if a student transfers to another part of the country, he can continue his studies by merely changing to a school offering correspondence education. Approx. 17,400 students (As of August 1972)

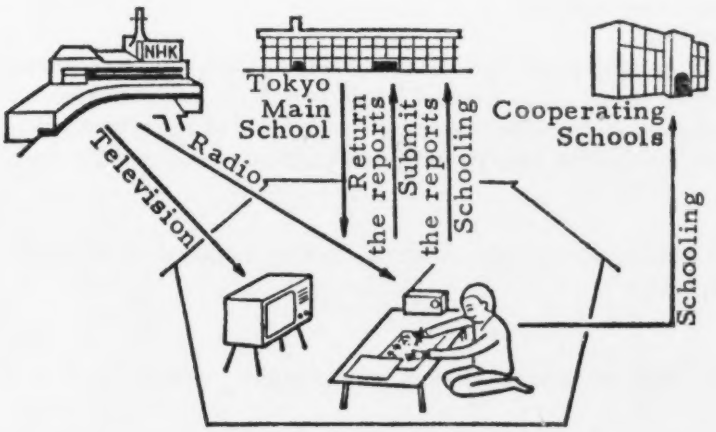
**School Facilities**

(a) Site: 11,438 m²
(b) Building: Ferro-concrete, fully air-conditioned.
Total floor space of 5,566 m²
i) School building: 3-storied, partly basement equipped. Five common school rooms, special school rooms for science and home-making, etc.
ii) Gymnasium, 2-storied, total floor space of 5,195 m², with managing room, etc. on the first floor and an athletic hall on the second floor.

iii) Lodgings (accommodation for 102 students), 2-storied
iv) Fixtures: 4,400 items of audio-visual and other educational equipment, 1,200 pieces of furnitures and fixtures, 4,400 library books.

**Cooperating Schools**

(a) In order to afford convenience for local students, 72 schools are appointed to be cooperating schools.
(b) The cooperating schools conduct interviews, guidance and examinations.
(c) The cooperating schools include public or private schools in each urban and rural prefecture.




**Educational Broadcasting**

(a) Utilization of radio an TV broadcasts:
Students can be given oral guidance through radio or television correspondence course programs and by using textbooks and reference books. In correspondence education, self-study is a basic requirement. However, this type of education is not completely free of defects. In the "NHK Gakuen Senior High School", correspondence course programs are to be utilized at regular times so as to cultivate the right learning attitude of students and to obtain better training effects.
(b) Guidance by correction, interviewing and examination conducted in exactly the same way as ordinary correspondence high schools.

**Report**

(a) To examine the process of each student's learning, the school instructs every student to submit a report on respective subjects once a month.
(b) The subjects of such reports are given by the school.
(c) Submitted reports will be returned to students one month later after being corrected by teachers.

**Regular Schooling**

(a) Schooling is conducted to teach basic particulars about each subject in direct contact with students. Students take this opportunity to make mutual interchanges.

(b) Number of attendances
The standard number of school attendance days is 20 a year.

(c) Place and frequency of schooling
i) "NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School"
Schooling is to be held 8 times a month; every Sunday, 1st and 3rd Saturdays and 3rd Monday and Tuesday.
ii) Cooperating schools
Schooling will be held 2 times a month at respective cooperating schools throughout Japan on Sundays.

(d) School camping
One of the principal features of the NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School, the schooling camp is usually held two times a year (4 nights and 5 days for one camping) in each region, engaging the services of the school teachers and broadcasting instructors who provide interview guidance directly with students.

**Examination**

Examinations include an average of three interim exams throughout the year and one year-end examination.

**Study Term**

In accordance with the law, a student can complete school work in a minimum of 4 years.

**Annual Expenses**

| | |
|---|---|
| Registration fee | ¥200 (one time only) |
| Tuition | ¥1,000 |
| Postal expense | ¥600 |
| Seminar fee | ¥900 |
| Club activity fee | ¥150 |

In addition to the above, about ¥4,000 is necessary for textbooks and reference books.

## Curriculum of the NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School

| Subjects | Grades / Sub-Subjects | 1st Yr. | 2nd Yr. | 3rd Yr. | 4th Yr. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japanese | Modern Japanese | 3 | 3 | | 3 | 15 |
| | Japanese Classics B | | 3 | 3 | | |
| Social Studies | Ethics-Civics | | | | 2 | 16 |
| | Politics-Economics | | | | 3 | |
| | Japanese History | | | 3 | | |
| | World History B | | 4 | | | |
| | Geography B | 4 | | | | |
| Mathematics | Mathematics I | | 3 | | | 11–8 |
| | Mathematics II-A | 3 | | *5 2 | | |
| Science | Physics | | | | 4 | 14 |
| | Chemistry A | | | 4 | | |
| | Biology | 4 | | | | |
| | Earth Science | | 2 | | | |
| Health & Physical Education | Physical Education | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| | Health | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Fine Arts | Music I | | 2 | | | 4 |
| | Fine Arts I | | | [2] | | |
| | Calligraphy I | | | [2] | | |
| Foreign Languages | English A | 3 | *4 | *4 | | 11–3 |
| Homemaking | Homemaking-General | | ④ | | *[4] | 4–15 |
| | Clothing I | | | ⑤ | | |
| | Food I | | | | ④ | |
| | Housekeeping | | | ② | | |
| Vocational Subjects | Farm Management | | | | [4] | 4 |
| | Electricity-General | | | | [4] | |
| | Commercial Bookkeeping | | | | [4] | |
| Total Number of Credits in Each Grade | | 20 | 23 | 24 | 19 | 86 |
| Number of Subjects in Each Grade | | 6 | 8 | 8–9 | 7 | 29–30 |
| Special Curricular Activities (class hours) | | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 50 |

Notes: 1. Figures in the chart show the number of credits.
2. [ ]....Electives in the same subjects.
○....Electives for girls.
3. * ....Subjects which are not required for girls, if they take the electives marked ○.
4. Homemaking is only for girls and vocational subjects mainly for boys.

# ●PROGRAMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

## College Education in Japan

The desire of the Japanese people to obtain a college education is very strong. But, changes in the industrial structure resulting from technological innovations are requiring high-level knowledge of technical skills.

Under the circumstances, the expansion of college education as a form of higher education in Japan is remarkable, and the numbers of colleges, universities and students are increasing rapidly. The table below shows increase in the numbers of colleges and students.

| Items \ Year | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Colleges | 820 | 845 | 852 | 861 | 875 |
| Number of students | 1,335,665 | 1,462,705 | 1,618,189 | 1,669,740 | 1,743,794 |

A college education in Japan means a professional education of two or four years for those who have completed high school or an equivalent to high school graduates.

The general courses include,

Day school course: Requiring daytime attendance 6 days a week.

Evening school course: Requiring evening attendance 6 days a week.

To these was added the correspondence school course.

With wider diffusion of general college courses, college correspondence courses are also being expanded.

College correspondence education in Japan was established in 1948, with the idea of providing equal educational opportunities for all by making college education available to the general public.

Correspondence education has been integrated into the official education system, and the courses are on an identical level with general college courses.

The students study at home using regular college text and guidebooks, submit reports and advance and graduate when they pass specified examinations.

As in the case of the high school correspondence education, self-study and self-learning make it difficult for the students to surmount various obstacles and many of them drop out before they complete their courses. This, together with means of improving the methods of guidance, poses a serious problem in college correspondence education.

## College Correspondence Education and Broadcasting

NHK commenced radio broadcasting of programs related to college correspondence education in 1961. Since then NHK has been presenting courses in cultural science, social science and natural science selected from general college courses and English as a foreign language.

Broadcasting hours and subjects are as shown below.

**Educational TV Network**

April–September

| Days / Times | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:30–7:00 a.m. | Politics | History | Pedagogy | Politics | History | Pedagogy |
| 11:30–12:00 p.m. | (Repeat Programs) | | | | | |

October–March

| Days / Times | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:30–7:00 a.m. | Psychology | Economics | Jurisprudence | Psychology | Economics | Jurisprudence |
| 11:30–12:00 a.m. | (Repeat Programs) | | | | | |

April–March

| Days / Times | Sun. |
|---|---|
| 8:30–9:00 a.m. | Natural Science |

**Radio 2nd Network**

April–September

| Days / Times | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:45–6:05 a.m. | Japanese Literature | English | Japanese Literature | English | Japanese Literature | English |
| 5:00–5:20 p.m. | (Repeat Programs) | | | | | |
| 11:00–11:20 p.m. | (Repeat Programs) | | | | | |

October-March

| Days / Times | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:45-6:05 a.m. | Philosophy | English | Philosophy | English | Philosophy | English |
| 5:00-5:20 p.m. | (Repeat Programs) | | | | | |
| 11:00-11:20 p.m. | (Repeat Programs) | | | | | |

Courses presented by NHK have been recognized as official courses by the colleges offering correspondence courses, and in broadcasting these courses, steps described below are followed between NHK and the college offering correspondence courses:

(a) Subjects to be broadcast are selected by a committee composed of NHK and college officials.

(b) Lecturers are recommended by various colleges and NHK makes the selection.

(c) The selected lecturers prepare textbooks.

The college distributes the broadcast textbooks to the students.

With the rising demand for higher education, correspondence education programs began to serve the general public as well as correspondence students. There are now groups in various areas who are studying college courses under the guidance of NHK's local stations.

These programs were found to be utilized principally by the 20 to 40 age group but persons in higher age groups including those in their 60's were also utilizing them.

It is also significant that recently housewives who, to a considerable degree, have been relieved from household chores are also utilizing these courses.

## Citizen's University Course

With the increase in the number of students desiring a high school education, interest in college education is rising among the Japanese people. In addition to already aired college correspondence courses, NHK established in 1969 a "Citizen's University Course on the Air" on radio and in 1970 on TV. This is a one-hour lecture program by noted college lecturers in the political, economic, cultural and scientific fields.

Broadcasting hours are shown below.

**Radio 2nd Network**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | 11:00-12:00 a.m. | Citizen's University Course | I |
| | 11:00-12:00 p.m. | 〃 | (Repeat) |
| | 0:00- 1:00 p.m. | 〃 | II |
| | 5:00- 6:00 p.m. | 〃 | (Repeat) |

**Educational TV Network**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | 8:00-9:00 p.m. | Citizen's University Course I |
| Tuesday | 〃 | 〃 II |
| Wednesday | 〃 | 〃 III |
| Tuesday | 4:00-5:00 p.m. | 〃 I (Repeat) |
| Wednesday | 〃 | 〃 II ( 〃 ) |
| Thursday | 〃 | 〃 III ( 〃 ) |
| Sunday | 2:30- 3:30 p.m. | 〃 III (Repeat) |
| | 9:00-10:00 〃 | 〃 I ( 〃 ) |
| | 10:00-11:00 〃 | 〃 II ( 〃 ) |

## University on the Air Experimental Programs

Attempts to give college-level education through broadcasting have had attention focussed on them of late in various countries. In Japan, this problem is under study by governmental agencies. From February to March 1972, the Ministry of Education entrusted NHK with the task of producing experimental programs for a university on the air, and of conducting researches on their broadcasting effectiveness. The experimental programs were broadcast through the facilities of the UHF Television Test Stations in Tokyo and Osaka. Work ranging from the making of curriculum outlines to the production of experimental programs was carried out independently in consultation with the experimental Program Production Committee established within NHK. The Committee was composed of 15 scholars and intellectuals.

At the same time, an experimental Programs Advisory Committee, composed of 9 scholars and intellectuals, was established within NHK for the purpose of hearing their views on the NHK-produced experimental programs, as well as on college-level educational programs in general.

In the production of experimental programs, intended for college-level courses, efforts were made to provide their contents with consistency and unity. At the same time, researches were conducted on ways and means to enhance their educational effects on viewers. There were four courses, namely, literature, business management, engineering and home economics. In each course, programs equivalent to one unit were broadcast mainly between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening.

In fiscal 1972 (from April 1972 to March 1973), NHK intends, at the request of the Education Ministry, as in the previous case, to conduct researches on a university on the air, while broadcasting test programs in four courses (one course equivalent to two units) between November this year and March next year.

In carrying out this broadcasting, NHK will produce explanatory material on the experimental programs and distribute them to the quarters concerned, while making the textbooks for the courses. Results of the researches will be reported to the Education Ministry.

As previously, the experimental programs are scheduled to be put on the air mainly between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening.

## ●SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

There are an estimated 1,100,000 children in Japan who are blind, deaf, or otherwise physically or mentally handicapped, and who require specialized education. Recently, the need for providing such education became urgent, and important steps are being taken in that direction. Since the inception of the "TV School for the Deaf" in 1961, NHK has been placing particular emphasis on these special educational programs not only for the benefit of the unfortunate children but also for the purpose of creating public interest in the need of such education.

The results achieved so far have been highly appreciated, not only by the families of handicapped children, but also by educators. For children with speech defect, a "Special Language Training Class" is broadcast once a week in the Educational TV Network and the "Merry Classroom," another TV special class for mentally retarded children.

# ●SOCIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

## Basic Concept of Social Education Programs

In view of the important role that radio and television plays in education, NHK presents the following programs in addition to school programs:

(1) Educational programs for cultivating knowledge and wholesomeness of infants and pre-school children as well as promoting wholesome development of young people.
(2) Lecture courses in languages which are directly applicable in daily life; practical courses in vocational guidance.
(3) Youth's programs and women's programs which are intended for group listening and viewing.

In presenting these programs, publicity through publication of textbooks and pamphlets and through information on the means of utilization are provided. Promotion of group listening and viewing in various communities are also undertaken, thus encouraging systematic and continuous utilization of social education programs.

## Foreign Language Lessons

NHK's foreign language lessons have a long history. In radio, they were started in 1925 with the "English Course" and have been on the air for more than four decades. In TV, the "English Conversation" program commenced with the inauguration of the Educational Service. It was 13 years old in 1972. At present NHK's lessons cover 6 languages: English, French, Spanish, German, Chinese and Russian. They are broadcast in 16 courses—6 in television and 10 in radio. The weekly TV air time is 14.5 hours (17 programs) and 34 hours 25 minutes (47 programs) in radio.

These are broadcast throughout the country over the Educational TV Network and the Radio 2nd Network. The majority of these programs are rebroadcast. Broadcasts are as follows:

(a) English language programs (6 courses on radio and television)
  i) Textbook editing and publication
  Five textbooks of Basic English, English Conversation (beginner and middle classes) are published every month. These total 1,100,000 copies a month (12,000,000 copies a year).

ii) Correction of textbook study papers
During 1970, an average of 50,000 testpapers were corrected each month.

(b) Other language programs (10 courses on radio and television)

i) Textbook editing and publication
Nine kinds of textbooks dealing with 5 languages are edited and published every month or every other month. The total number of textbooks published is about 7,100,000 copies a year.

ii) Correction of textbook study papers
An average of 250,000 papers were submitted for correction during 1970.

**List of Foreign Language Lessons** (* Re-broadcast)

English

| Network | Program | Day | Time |
|---|---|---|---|
| Radio 2nd | Fundamental course of English | Mon.—Sat.<br>Mon.—Sat.<br>Mon.—Fri. | 6:05— 6:25 a.m.<br>*3:25— 3:45 p.m.<br>*6:20— 6:40 p.m. |
| Radio 2nd | Fundamental course of English (Second step) | Mon.—Sat. | 3:45— 4:00 p.m.<br>*7:15— 7:30 p.m. |
| Radio 2nd | English conversation | Mon.—Sat. | 6:25— 6:40 a.m.<br>*3:10— 3:25 p.m.<br>*6:40— 6:55 p.m. |
| Radio 2nd | English hour | Sun. | 19:30—20:00 p.m. |
| ETV | English conversation (Beginner Class) | Mon. Wed. Fri. | 6:00— 6:30 a.m.<br>*7:00— 7:30 p.m. |
| ETV | English conversation (Middle Class) | Tue. Thu. Sat. | 6:00— 6:30 a.m.<br>*7:00— 7:30 p.m. |
| **UHF | English conversation (Beginner Class) | Mon. Wed. Fri. | 11:30—12:00 p.m. |
| **UHF | English conversation (Middle Class) | Tue. Thu. Sat. | 11:30—12:00 p.m. |

** Experimental broadcast in Tokyo and Osaka.

French

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Radio 2nd | Elementary course of French | Mon.—Sat. | 7:40— 8:00 a.m.<br>*5:20— 5:40 p.m.<br>*11:40—12:00 p.m. |
| ETV | French lesson | Tue. Thu. Sat. | 8:00— 8:30 a.m.<br>*11:00—11:30 p.m. |

German

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Radio 2nd | Elementary course of German | Mon.—Sat. | 7:00— 7:20 a.m.<br>*5:40— 6:00 p.m. |
| ETV | German lesson | Mon. Wed. Fri. | 8:00— 8:30 a.m.<br>*11:00—11:30 p.m. |

Spanish

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Radio 2nd | Elementary course of Spanish | Mon. Wed. Fri. | 8:00— 8:20 a.m.<br>*4:20— 4:40 p.m.<br>*11:20—11:40 p.m. |
| ETV | Elementary course of Spanish | Tue. Thu. | 6:00— 6:30 p.m. |

Chinese

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Radio 2nd | Elementary course of Chinese | Tue. Thu. Sat. | 8:00— 8:20 a.m.<br>*4:20— 4:40 p.m.<br>*11:20—11:40 p.m. |
| ETV | Chinese course | Mon. Wed. Fri. | 6:00— 6:30 p.m. |

Russian

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Radio 2nd | Elementary course of Russian | Mon.—Sat. | 7:20— 7:40 a.m.<br>*4:40— 5:00 p.m. |

## Vocational and Technical Lessons

NHK presents technical lessons directly applicable to everyday life, such as the "Vocational Lessons", and the "Abacus Lesson" and the "Consultation of TV Reception". These programs are aimed primarily to improve viewers' ability and assist them in passing various state or public examinations for licenses or qualifications.

Music lessons for the violin, piano, flute and guitar are also provided. These vocational and technical lessons are widely utilized.

〈Vocational Lessons〉

Since April 1961 this program has presented short courses in dressmaking, bookkeeping, repairing TV sets, and architecture, etc.

〈Abacus Lesson〉

The "Abacus Lesson", given both on radio and TV, is designed to help master this traditional art of calculation in half a year starting with the fundamentals. The lesson is so devised that it may be utilized by as many people as possible from school children and housewives to businessmen.

〈Consultation of TV Reception〉

The "Consultation of TV Reception" tries to teach the fundamental adjustments of TV sets and to provide guidance in receiving techniques for better reception.

## Programs Related to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery

NHK has been presenting programs related to farming, forestry and fisheries since its establishment in 1925. Before World War II, however, they were not systematically presented, rather they were inserted among general programs or specially compiled when occasions required.

Post-war Japan experienced severe food shortage, and procurement of foodstuff for the people became a serious problem. On this occasion, NHK, in cooporation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, began presenting systematically organized farm

programs. This program was titled "Early Bird", and it presented agricultural techniques and agricultural administration policies useful for increasing food production. Although the contents and aims of this program have changed with the times, it still goes on the air adapting its contents to the changes of the circumstances, and is widely utilized by rural people.

Simultaneously with commencement of the "Early Bird", NHK's farm program production mechanism was improved and made more substantial. At the Headquarters, the Farm Program Section was organized and a farm program producer was assigned to each NHK station in the country. At present, the Headquarters has an Agriculture Program Group with as staff of more than 40 persons, while scores of agriculture program producers are assigned to the NHK stations throughout the country. There are more than 600 correspondents who cover farm, forestry and fisheries news.

These programs now total 15 items in the television service (24 when repeats are included) covering 7 hours and 25 minutes (11 hours and 50 minutes) a week and 36 (48 including repeats) items in the radio service covering 13 hours and 37 minutes (16 hours and 37 minutes).

Farm programs divide into the following two categories;

(1) General information programs
(2) Programs that provide basic knowledge on techniques management for those engaged in farming, forestry and fishing.

Labor in these fields is declining because of the influence of secondary industries which have registered outstanding growth and development in postwar years. Modernization and mechanization now supplement the labor shortage, but productivity is still low. In order to provide needed means of further modernizing Japanese farming, forestry and fisheries, NHK compiles and presents programs in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery and farmers' cooperatives.

Special programs are also compiled on problems of special importance and those involving political issues, thus endeavoring to contribute towards better understanding of agricultural and other problems, as well as towards further development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

### Programs for Children

Programs directed at children provide plenty of entertainment. In radio the "Pippo, Pippo, Bon Bon", with songs and music, and the "Come out, Stories!", nursery programs, are popular. In TV, there are a number of programs.

Programs enjoyed by children after they return home include a puppet show "Eleven Persons of Nekojarashi", two drama programs "Children Drama Series" and "Naughty Angel", a science program "World Through the Lens", a music program "Songs are Friends", and quiz program "Challenge to You", all of which are broadcast in color. Of these "World Through the Lens—Scientific Study by Camera" has been most outstanding. In this series of television programs natural scenes which cannot be observed by the naked eye are presented. "Eleven Persons of Nekojarashi" is a story of quite an original nature full of humor and wit, in which human being and animals, hand in hand with one another, strive to build up a utopia. In the "Children Drama Series", one

story on a mystery theme is presented in several series.

### Programs for Women

For the women in the households two types of programs are presented. One is a type of practical program presenting concrete explanations and hints useful in everyday lives or in the various household duties. In this group are such programs as "Today's Meals" or "Encyclopedia for Women", the latter being a program presenting not only traditional or cultural subjects such as flower arrangement or tea ceremony, but also necessary knowledge and techniques on housing, the bringing up of children, etc. To make for a better understanding of the program texts on the program contents are published every month.

The second type are programs like "Hello Madam" in which housewives are invited to the studio for discussions on varied subjects covering politics, education, economics or social conditions. This is to build up a better understanding of domestic and international affairs among women.

### Programs for Youth

In TV General Service, a 25-minute series "With Teenagers" is broadcast every Sunday morning. In this program, a number of teenagers are invited to the studio each time and asked various questions so that the viewers can learn what they are thinking about and wish to do.

"Plaza for Youth" is put on the air on Educational TV Service for one hour every Sunday. Introduced in this program are young people who are endeavoring to live with high spirits in the present complicated society. It is mostly composed of their discussion, and sometimes half of the program is dedicated to the showing of a film documentary depicting how the people of their age are working and learning in the midst of varied life surroundings.

In the field of radio, "Echo of Youth" is broadcast between 22:30 and 23:00 hours from Monday through Saturday.

It is a disc jockey program consisting of request music pieces with young people's voices and various topics inserted in between.

A 30-minute program "Problems of Youth" is broadcast every Saturday morning. This program deals with how parents and grownups should do to understand the younger generation and guide them with warm-heartedness.

In this way, various problems peculiar to young people are brought before the viewers while listening to opinions.

## Programs for Business Management

Two typical programs of this type are broadcast.

〈New Management Age〉

Progress in internationalization and innovations in the business management and technological fields are drastically changing the conditions surrounding modern businessmen. This program is designed to offer information on management meeting these new conditions.

It is presented in the following series:

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday: | "We, Businessmen" |
| Tuesday: | "Management Report" |
| Wednesday: | "Local History on Its Industry" |
| Thursday: | "System and You" |
| Friday: | "A Manager on Topic" |
| Saturday: | "Business Topics" |

〈Shop Keeping〉

A presentation of professional sales techniques and basic knowledge of commercial transactions.

## Science Programs

In order to keep people abreast of current scientific developments, NHK emphasizes science programs. Principal items are given below.

"Your Health", a practical program designed to convey information on health and sanitation. It is presented daily, except Sunday, for 20 minutes in the forenoon. On radio, "Healthy Life" is presented.

"Documents for Better Tomorrow" is a program that deals with questions on what kind of harmony must exist between nature, environments and scientific techniques to make for a better life in the future. Looking into this problem is one of the aims of this program. It takes up the problems of today, and viewing things from a scientific standpoint by repeated experiments and inspections, the program tries to document a definition for tomorrow and a pursuit for a fuller human existance.

"Nature Album" (TV) and "With Nature" (Radio) are programs that present nature in Japan during the four seasons in films and sounds. These have powerful appear with city dwellers who don't have much opportunity to come in contact with nature. The film and sound library built from the accumulation of materials used for these programs now contains highly evaluated records of nature. Requests for the use of these materials come from world-wide broadcasting organizations.

Comprehensive editions of these materials are also broadcast about four times a year. In addition, materials on nature in overseas countries are also collected by Japanese coverage teams. As a matter of fact, NHK started in 1969 a 5-year program for covering nature in Southeast Asia.

"Science for Everyone" is a program designed to present accurate information on modern science and technology. This is presented in the following series:

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday: | "Locus of Technology" |
| Tuesday: | "Scientific Journey" |

Wednesday: "Search in Nature"
Thursday: "Let's Enjoy Experiments"
Friday: "Investigation Topics"

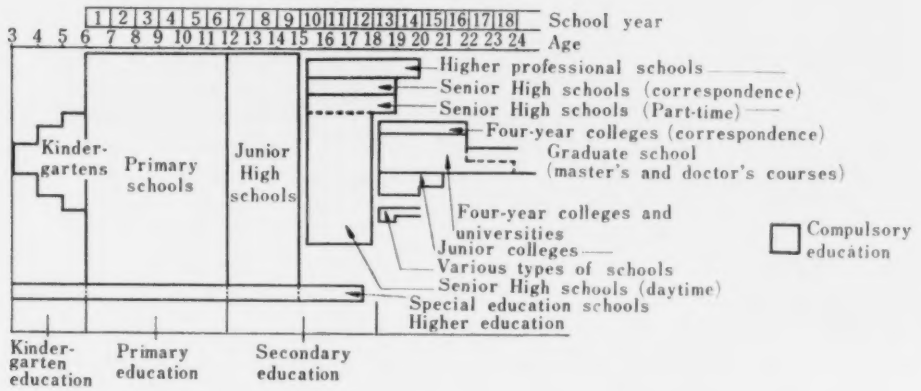
"Modern Science" presents scientific information interestingly and in popular terms. "Computer Course" is intended to help train computer programmers by presenting introductory information on computers and programing. These programs were established in 1969.

## Cultural Programs

Cultural programs are designed to contribute towards enriching the lines of the people. While Japan has rapidly modernized economically since the Meiji Restoration Period, the quarter of a century after the war's end saw broad changes in the social and home life of the people. New trends have also influenced the thinking of the people. However in the 70's man is facing and battling the problem of how man himself can continue to live in an environment befitting human existance. This problem is also being taken up on the cultural programs.

It is the aim in producing cultural programs to stress our country's culture, land, art and history, and through it to give food for thought on the present lives of the Japanese people on the basis of their historical past.

## Diagram of the outline of Educational System in Japan


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
School year
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
Age
Higher professional schools
Senior High schools (correspondence)
Senior High schools (Part-time)
Four-year colleges (correspondence)
Graduate school
(master's and doctor's courses)
Kinder-gartens
Primary schools
Junior High schools
Four-year colleges and universities
Junior colleges
Various types of schools
Senior High schools (daytime)
Special education schools
Higher education
Compulsory education
Kinder-garten education
Primary education
Secondary education

## Analysis of Program Contents of NHK TV, AM and FM Radio in a Week, 1972

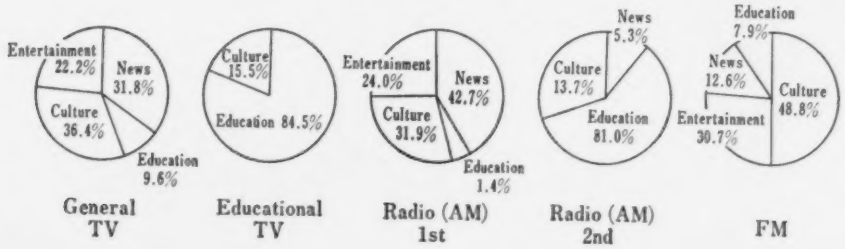
| | General TV | Educational TV | Radio (AM) 1st | Radio (AM) 2nd | FM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| News and News Commentary | 39 : 59 | | 56 : 49 | 6 : 55 | 15 : 50 |
| Educational | 12 : 07 | 106 : 30 | 1 : 55 | 104 : 50 | 10 : 00 |
| Cultural | 45 : 52 | 19 : 30 | 42 : 25 | 17 : 45 | 61 : 30 |
| Entertainment | 28 : 02 | | 31 : 51 | | 38 : 40 |
| Total (hours) | 126 : 00 | 126 : 00 | 133 : 00 | 129 : 30 | 126 : 00 |

## Number of Regular Broadcast Programs of NHK TV, AM and FM Radio in a Week, 1972

| | General TV | Educational TV | Radio (AM) 1st | Radio (AM) 2nd | FM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broadcast Programs | 349(159) | 156 | 427(271) | 246 | 156(54) |
| Repeat Programs | 61 | 112 | 26 | 166 | 12 |
| Total | 410(159) | 268 | 453(271) | 412 | 168(54) |

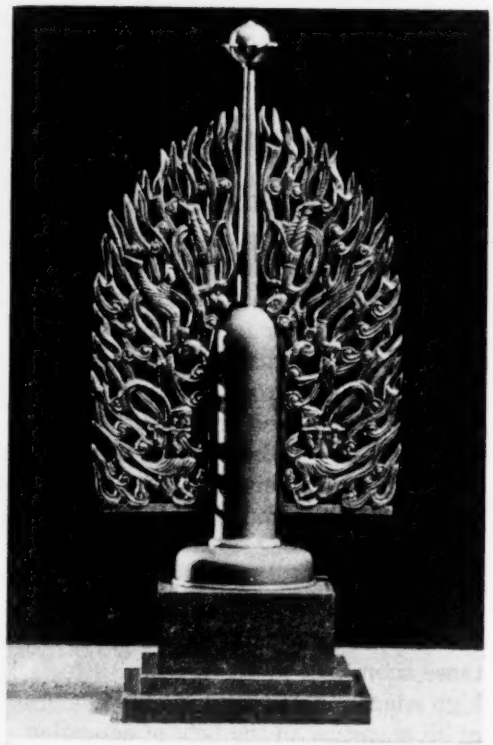
Note : Number in parentheses shows that of news and information programs

## Percentage Distribution of Radio and TV Programs Classified by Types in a Week, 1972



# ●THE "JAPAN PRIZE" INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM CONTEST

The "JAPAN PRIZE" International Educational Program Contest was established by NHK in 1965, in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the inauguration of radio broadcasting in Japan and the first anniversary of the Second International Conference of Broadcasting Organizations on Sound and Television School Broadcasting, organized by NHK and held in Tokyo in April 1964 under the auspices of the European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.).



**Purpose:**

The purpose of the contest, which is held in Japan in October or November every year, is to assist advance educational broadcast programs in all countries and to contribute to the promotion of understanding and cooperation among nations.

There are a number of international competitions designed to raise the standard of broadcasting programs, but this contest is regarded as the first and the only international competition that exists for genuinly educational programs.

**Participating Organizations:**

The "Japan PRIZE" Contest is open to all broadcasting organizations and groups of broadcasting organizations from a country or territory that is a member or associate

**Participants in The Japan Prize Contest**

| | | Place | Countries | Organizations | Programs | Radio | TV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | 1965 | Tokyo | 46 | 70 | 185 | 95 | 90 |
| 2nd | 1966 | Osaka | 54 | 84 | 161 | 82 | 79 |
| 3rd | 1967 | Nagoya | 61 | 86 | 202 | 106 | 96 |
| 4th | 1968 | Tokyo | 53 | 75 | 167 | 87 | 80 |
| 5th | 1969 | Hiroshima | 56 | 86 | 177 | 73 | 104 |
| 6th | 1970 | Sendai | 56 | 85 | 194 | 89 | 105 |
| 7th | 1971 | Tokyo | 59 | 82 | 176 | 82 | 94 |

The background of these participating organizations is most diverse. They are from many parts of the world and include broadcasting organizations both in the more advanced and emerging countries.

member of the International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.), which are authorized to operate a broadcasting service by the competent authority.
Based on this principle, invitations to participate in the present contest are sent every year to some 300 such broadcasting organizations and groups in the I.T.U. member countries in the world.

**Categories under which Programs are entered:**
For the present contest the following categories are established for entries in sound broadcasting and television respectively:
(1) School Broadcasting Programs directed for Primary Education and Educational Programs intended for Kindergartens and Nursery Schools.
(2) School Broadcasting Programs directed for Secondary Education.
(3) Educational Programs designed for Adults (including programs designed for higher professional and university education).
It is laid down in the Rules that all the programs to be submitted for the present contest must have clear and definite educational objectives, and be produced for broadcasting along systematic and well-planned lines in series.

**Prizes:**
The JAPAN PRIZE is awarded to the best program selected out of all those submitted in the categories for the sound broadcasting programs and to the best singled out of all those submitted in the categories for television, each of which is considered as having high educational value and fully demonstrating the important role and great potentialities of broadcasting in the field of education. The Prize consists of the certificate of honour, the prize insignia and the cash award of $2,000, each.
The Prizes for Excellent Programs, which include the following four prizes, each consisting of the certificate of honour, the prize insignia and the cash award of $1,000, are presented, in the following manner, to the most excellent in the category other than one in which a program has been awarded the JAPAN PRIZE.
(1) In the categories for Sound Broadcasting:
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION PRIZE and The PRIZE OF THE GOVERNOR or MAYOR of the locality where the Contest is held.
(2) In the categories for Television:
The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS PRIZE and The *ABE PRIZE.
*The ABE PRIZE was created in memory of the late Mr. Shinnoske Abe, former President of NHK, on whose initiative the present contest was established.
SPECIAL PRIZES, each consisting of the certificate of honour, the prize insignia and the cash award of $500, are awarded to the three sound broadcasting and three television programs, which have not been awarded any of the prizes described above, but which are considered as particularly admirable works.
The Second "JAPAN PRIZE" contest was honored with a prize offered by UNESCO in commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of its founding. It may be noted that the contest has, since 1967, been yearly honored with a special commendatory prize offered by UNICEF.

**Jury:** The examination of program entries is entrusted to an international jury of 14 members.
Ten of these members will be sent from the participating organizations and the remaining four will be selected from among scholars and noted personalities who are deeply versed in educational broadcasting.

## The JAPAN PRIZE Lectures

The JAPAN PRIZE Lectures, inaugurated in 1969 in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of The JAPAN PRIZE, are broadcast annually during the period of The JAPAN PRIZE Contest. Each year NHK asks a person of authority on education and broadcasting, who will be invited to The JAPAN PRIZE as a member of the Jury or a guest, to examine new opinions about education and educational broadcasting and present the results of his or her studies in radio and television broadcasts of NHK. The broadcast lecture will be published in the annual report of the Contest in three languages of English, French and Japanese so that it will benefit not only the Japanese audience and those present at the Contest but other interested parties.

The JAPAN PRIZE Lectures for 1969, 1970 and 1971 are as follows:

1969 Professor Wilbur Schramm,
Director of the Institute for Communication Research,
Stanford University, California, U.S.A.:
"The Future of Educational Radio and Television"

1970 Dr. Hilde T. Himmelweit,
Professor of Social Psychology,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
London, the United Kingdom:
"Education and Broadcasting—A Perspective"

1971 Professor Charles A. Siepmann,
Professor of Communications,
Sarah Lawrence College, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
(Professor emeritus, New York University)
"Perspective of Radio and Television in Education"

## The Seventh JAPAN PRIZE Film and Taped Anthologies

With a view to leaving the results of the yearly contest of the JAPAN PRIZE on record in a concrete form as well as extneding the benefits of the contest more widely, The JAPAN PRIZE Secretariat has since 1967 produced every year a 16mm film B/W made up of choice excerpts from outstanding television programs entered for each annual contest and a magnetic sound tape which contains extracts from noteworthy radio entries in the contest, to be known as The JAPAN PRIZE Film Anthology and The JAPAN PRIZE Taped Anthology, respectively.
These film and tape material, which are based on select entries for The JAPAN PRIZE Contests, are designed to show practical examples of the effective use of television and

radio in education so that they will be available for study by those who are interested in the planning and production of educational programs. They are not intended for television transmission, radio broadcasting, public screening or auditioning, but as teaching or research material to be used at in-service training of staff personnel of broadcasting organizations, and at seminars or symposiums on educational television and radio. They will be offered or loaned upon request to the participating and other broadcasting organizations and educational institutions, which require them for such non-television or non-radio purposes referred to above.

(Note: The Seventh JAPAN PRIZE Film Anthology and The Seventh JAPAN PRIZE Taped Anthology will be the last of the series, as the production of these material will be discontinued after 1972.)

## ●ANNALS OF NHK EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

**1925**

March: Provisional broadcasting commences at the Tokyo Broadcasting Station in Shibaura.

July: Full-scale broadcasting begins at the Tokyo Broadcasting Station on Atago-yama.

July: Presentation of first "English Course".

**1931**

April: Second Radio Network established.

**1935**

April: Nationwide broadcasting of the "School Broadcast", including the "Teacher's Hour", begins.

**1941**

September: "School Broadcast" officially adopted as teaching material under the "People's School Ordinance Enforcement Regulation".

**1950**

February: Broadcast Culture Prize established.

June: "Nippon Hoso Kyokai" (NHK) inaugurated under the Broadcast Law.

October: The First All Japan Broadcast Education Study Convention held.

**1953**

February: Tokyo Television Station begins telecasting and television school broadcasts commence.

April: Broadcasting of "High School Course" begins nationwide and "To Friends of Youth Class" commences.

**1955**

January: The first "NHK All Japan Youth Debate Contest" held in Tokyo.

**1957**

April: Broadcasting of "Wisdom of Living" begins.

December: Tokyo FM Experimental Station begins broadcasting.

**1959**

January: "NHK Women's Class" established in Tokyo and three other stations and Educational Television Service commences in Tokyo.
Broadcasting of "Technical Course" begins.

July: The first "All-Japan Invention Contest" held.

**1969**

September: Full-scale color television service begins in Tokyo and Osaka.

**1961**

April: Nationwide broadcasting of "Radio Agriculture School" inaugurated.
The Second World Conference of Broadcasting Organizations on Sound and Television School Broadcasting held in Tokyo.

**1965**

July "Broadcast Utilizing Farmers' Groups" begins.

October: NHK Broadcasting Center commences operation. The First Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Tokyo.

**1966**

March: Nationwide color television network completed.

November: The Second Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Osaka.

**1967**

October: The Third Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Nagoya.

**1968**

October: The Fourth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Tokyo.

**1969**

April: Computer course commences.

November: The Fifth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Hiroshima.

**1970**

April: "Citizen's University on the Air" commenced on TV program.

November: The Sixth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Sendai.

**1971**

November: The Seventh Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Tokyo.

**1972**

October: The Eighth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Sapporo.